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Our picture shows Philips' 7000 terminal system that is leading its bid for a share of the electronic office market.

The 7000's communications facilities are oriented towards use as an IBM data entry facility. Up to 32 screens of these different types can be used on one system, with card overlays on function keys for word processors. Remote terminals can be operated over modem links.



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Storage Tech 'jilts' Amdahl for micros

AMDAHL has been left at the altar for a second time, on this occasion by Storage Technology, which broke off the engagement to merge following unacceptable conditions from Amdahl's biggest shareholder, Fujitsu of Japan.

It is understood that the sticking point was Storage Tech's ambitions to enter the microelectronics manufacturing business. Amdahl has a nine year agreement with Fujitsu for the supply of semiconductor components and sub-assemblies worth \$70 million a year to the Japanese company at present.

It appears that Fujitsu wanted this commitment underlined in the merger agreement, with a further clause that, if the proposed Amdahl-Storage Tech company decided to manufacture for its own chips and sub-assemblies presently supplied by Fujitsu, the Japanese company would be free to offer its own alternatives to the large-scale Amdahl processors in the US.

The Fujitsu machines use Amdahl patents and technology. This was an unacceptable condition to Storage Tech, who scrapped the merger.

A Storage Tech spokesman in Colorado expressed regret at the failure and said the company was still prepared to reopen talks.

Storage Technology bought a microelectronic design house, Micro Technology in March last year, and subsequently announced that it was building a large semiconductor plant in Boulder, Colorado.

Fujitsu has about 26% of Amdahl with options to take it to

up to about 34%. Having failed in its attempt to take over Memorex last autumn (CW, November 22, 1979), Amdahl has run out of major potential peripheral independent partners in the US.

Meanwhile, to strengthen its position in the IBM compatible peripherals business, Storage Tech has announced its alternative to the IBM 3880, the controller for the high capacity 3380 disc drive announced by IBM a

few weeks ago (CW, June 19).

Called the 8880, the Storage Tech unit can have either two or four storage directors while the 3380 is limited to two. The 8880 can handle data rates of up to 4.5 megabytes per second and is designed to support Storage Tech's own alternative to the 3380 which should be introduced early next year. The 8880 can also support strings of IBM 3380 drives and Storage Tech's own equivalent units.

Share issue to help with Magnuson's Euro plans

IBM compatible processor manufacturer, Magnuson Systems, has raised over \$20 million in a public issue of 1.1 million shares in the US. According to Magnuson president Joe Hilt, one of the main uses of the money will be the expansion of the company's European marketing activities.

Magnuson has also responded to IBM's announcement of the 4331 Group 2 (CW, June 12) with a new model in its M80 range, that offers 20% more power than the new IBM machine. The M80/31 can be upgraded to any other Magnuson machine including the top end M80/43, which is Magnuson's alternative to the IBM 3031.

The M80/31 can support MVS as well as DOS/VSE and can also run DOS and DOS/VSE, neither of which is supported by IBM on the 4331 series.

"The maximum main memory

size on the M80/31 is 8 megabytes compared with the 4 megabyte limit on the 4331 Group 2.

Hilt told Computer Weekly that the share issue had all been taken up by new investors, half of them financial institutions and the rest individuals. He said that the issue had reduced the proportion of Magnuson owned by Fairchild to 22%. It used to be about 30%.

Hilt would not be specific about his plans for Magnuson in Europe.

Clash over procurement

SENIOR executives from ICL and IBM will be crossing swords in the Parliamentary Computer Forum's debate on government computer procurement policy on July 14 at the Houses of Parliament.

Keith Addison from the Department of Industry will give the government speech, and there will also be representations from nationalised industry and local government.

The chip is called Fast, which stands for Fontenay-aux-Roses (France), where the chip was designed. Applied Data (Holland) where the layout was done, Sunnyvale where it was implemented and T for technology.

Fast is a bottom-end 16-bit micro with the P800 minicomputer instruction set on board, and a second version, Fast 2, is being developed to replace the processors in the larger models of the minicomputer and address up to 16 megabytes of main memory.

The new models in the Philips mini-line are the P851 using the Fast 1 and the P854 and 858 using the technology of the existing processors. A P859 using the Fast 2 micro is on the way.

The Fast 1 chip is also being

used in the P850 and 852.

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PAGE SIX

for programmers
and analysts

EVERYBODY has been chilled with scare stories of the way in which the microprocessor is going to cut swathes through the ranks of the employed over the next 10 years, cutting down jobs by the score.

The typical Cobol programmer is no exception. Today's programming jobs, we are often told, will disappear in a few years' time as things like automatic software generators take over. Page Six has consistently thought and said differently, and for people looking for job security as programmers and analysts, the recent Intel Fair at the Wembley Conference Centre was enormously encouraging.

What the Fair made quite clear was that within the next 18 months or so the microprocessor will come of age. That is by no means encouraging news for everybody, but it is splendid news for today's application programmers, who make up the backbone of the industry.

The current Intel leading-edge product is the 8088 16-bit micro, designed to be programmed in a high-level language. That sets it apart from the majority of today's minicomputers, which have evolved from architectures

Splendid news for today's applications programmers

which were designed to meet the requirements of assembly language programmers writing small programs. Further, Intel is including in the instruction sets of its forthcoming products instructions which are specific to the requirements of high-level languages — instructions to perform functions such as array bounds check and enter/leave instructions for creating local displays on the stack.

There was a time when a microprocessor was a component and nothing more. Somebody had to write an operating system and a compiler before it was of much use to anybody except for a machine code programmer. And there are plenty of operating systems around — CP/M and versions of Unix and UCSD.

All that is about to change.

Where the 8080 was far more important than the RMX-80 operating system, Intel is determined that RMX-86 will be more important than the chip on which it runs.

RMX-86 is not actually anything very much yet. All that is available is a nucleus, a debugger, an asynchronous basic input-output, a terminal handler for a single terminal, and a files

architectural concepts, but overall a tool which will require the self-same skills as are needed by today's commercial programmer.

Intel's most powerful 16-bit product is a device called the IAPX 286 which will run an enhanced version of the RMX-86 operating system, which looks like Multics in terms of things like rings of protection — only better. It will have four levels: a kernel which will be able to access all other levels, a system services level which will be able to access the outer two, an applications services level (or ring) which can only access the outer ring, which is the applications.

The cheapest Multics processor was recently slashed in price to \$600,000, down from over a million. What sort of price does one put on a 16-bit microprocessor chip? Needless to say, the software charges will be substantial, but with low-cost peripherals a system should be close to an order of magnitude less expensive in two or three years' time. But it will be comparable in complexity to Multics — and very nearly as demanding to program.

Samples of the IAPX 286 are over a year away, but an even more mind-blowing device, the IAPX 432, is due to be sampled at the end of April.

This is where things begin to get really hairy. The IAPX 432 is a two-chip set which, assembled with an interface processor and a front-end IAPX 286 or 8088, becomes a true 32-bit microcomputer offering power comparable with that of the IBM System 38 specification.

Something to think about.

Tom Lehman, an Intel lecture left his audience with a sober message:

"The Sears Tower in Chicago — tallest building in the world — took two years to build, and average construction workers who put it together was considerably less well educated at intelligent than the people who develop computer systems. Yet that building was completed on time, and it works. The blue and down, the loo flushed, air-conditioning works. Why?

"The answer is that they built plan before they started work. And they stuck to it."

The screen format generator enables the programmer or end-user to set up their own screen formats, setting validation rules, and once formats are stored, they are made available to any other application.

The RPG II compiler has been enhanced over standard IBM System 3 RPG II with extensions

for workstation support, online input of data and diagnostics.

The Cobol 74 compiler is still different from the Cobol under OS/110, but is closer than the old Cobol compiler. There are also enhanced Fortran IV and Basic compilers, each with workstation support added, but all the old OS/3 compilers are also supported.

Very much for

their Comfort

HOTEL systems worth £160,000 have been sold by Monotype to Extended Business Basic but, by adopting CIS Cobol, the company is trying to extend the system's appeal, and has its eye on further implementations, possibly with inclusion of Pascal.

Micro Focus puts down its

success partly to the adaptability of CIS Cobol to different hardware at a level which allows interface with existing operating systems such as CP/M.

and the LSI-11 version launched last year under RT-II.

The company's foothold in the US market was further boosted by obtaining certification from the General Services Administration, which gives CIS Cobol a significant advantage over the other UK contender in the market, CAP's Micro Cobol.

Micro Focus is now turning its attention to providing development aids such as its program generator Forms-2.

CS Cobol sales package

A SALES ledger accounting system written in Data General CS Cobol is now available from the Hounslow based software house, Computerplan. For users who already have Data General CS hardware the package costs £2,500, and licences to OEMs are available at £1,250 for a single-user and £3,500 for a multiple user.

SOFTWARE FILE

Workstation boost from OS/3 update

DUE in December, Release 7 of Univac's OS/3 operating system features substantial enhancements over Release 6, many of them designed to support interactive transaction processing from a workstation.

The languages to be supported on the Intel IAPX 432 Cobol, Fortran and Pascal, as much as the cognoscenti — or those attending the IAPX 432 — hate it, Basic will probably turn up at some stage too.

Low-cost hardware will need a stream of demands for new applications, and it is beginning to look as if the occupation of programmer in 10 years time will have changed very little from that of 10 years ago.

The principal enhancements in Release 7 are extensions to the language compilers, the addition of a dialogue processor and screen format generator, consolidation of the file access methods, 14 job partitions instead of seven, and an interactive facility for system generation.

In addition the Escort applications development language, highly regarded as an effective programming tool since its launch with the BC/7 Intel 8080-based office computer, and the Unisys suite of commercial applications packages, also from the BC/7, are featured. BC/7 users can transfer all their Escort and RPG II programs and run them under OS/3 without adaptation or recompilation.

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to the IMS information management system — not to be confused with IBM's IMS database management system — is supported on System 80, and enables programmers to write online transaction programs in RPG II and Cobol in the same way as they write batch programs, since all the transaction features such as input validation, file management, security and the inquiry language are handled by IMS.

Unix modified for Univac

THE Unix time sharing operating system developed by Bell Labs and widely used on Digital Equipment PDP-11s has been modified to run on the Univac 1100/80 and will soon be available.

Unix is expected to play a part in the plans for AT&T's advanced communications service. It was also adopted by Zilog for the Z8000 cross software package (CW, April 10).

BASF's diversification from IBM compatible mainframe peripherals into the desk top market (CW, June 28, 1979) was marked by the unveiling of the Z80 based 7100 at the 1979 Hanover Fair, followed by the launch of the 7120 at Info 80 this year.

Until now the systems have been working on Extended Business Basic but, by adopting CIS Cobol, the company is trying to extend the system's appeal, and has its eye on further implementations, possibly with inclusion of Pascal.

Micro Focus puts down its success partly to the adaptability of CIS Cobol to different hardware at a level which allows interface with existing operating systems such as CP/M.

Micro Focus scoops deal for its Cobol

MICRO Focus has won another major OEM deal for its transportable version of Cobol for micros, CIS Cobol with BASF, to supply the product for its desktop computers 7100 and 7120.

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OP SPOT

by Bernard All

Management forums in London

INFO-TECH Operations still has another three forums to run in its International Operations Management Series for this year.

The first concerns new directions in mainframes and takes place at the Europa Hotel in London on September 18 and 19. Other include speakers from ICL, IBM, Amoco and CDC.

New forums focus on computer crime prevention, which will be chaired by Bernard Toser, head of Systems Conservation. It takes place at the Mount Royal Hotel in London on October 7 and 8.

The last forum in this year's series is entitled The Operations Factory, and the speakers include David Hobbs, an independent consultant, and Andy Smith of the Bank of England.

It takes place at the Mount Royal Hotel on November 18 and 19.

The fee for each of the forums is £310.

Contracting in Europe—both stimulating and rewarding

LISTEN to Terry Darling for half an hour or so and you'll be sorely tempted to pack your bags say goodbye to your operations manager and take your operations overseas.

A contract operator at a site in West Germany, the articulate Darling certainly makes contracting in Europe seem a very tempting proposition.

Like so many British contractors before him, Darling has found life aboard to be different, stimulating and very rewarding from the financial angle.

Currently at a site in Offenbach, West Germany, he said, "I've been out here and off for in the past 16 months. I originally came to show the German operators how to run the Honeywell Level 88 system. Now I just cover the holidays

and sick leave, and I'm due back in England very soon."

None of the resident operators speak English and Darling isn't fluent in German. In teaching and subsequently working with the operators he has communicated by means of a "sign language", and it's worked very well.

All the site's operations manuals and documentation are written in English, which has made Darling's job all the more straightforward and enjoyable.

"On the old Honeywell OS 2000 everything was written in German, but with the Honeywell Level 88 everything is written in English, and that's been a help."

According to Darling, the operators are encouraged to speak up if they have any ideas on the manner in which the sys-

tem is run. Their ideas are considered by the software people and acted upon accordingly.

"The operators and software people work together and use a bit of foresight to avoid problems. In the UK it's rather a case of letting things happen and then acting, I'm afraid."

During his stay in their country, Darling has found the Germans to be positive and very friendly in their attitude towards him.

"Of course, I've missed my wife and family terribly. But at the same time I've been befriended by a lot of people over here."

"The people over here are great, as long as you don't start off with the preconceived idea that England is the greatest and everyone else is second-best. It's

really a case of when in Rome do as the Romans do."

Typically, he came in for some good-natured teasing when England failed to make any real impact in the European Nations Cup football tournament.

In his 18 months abroad, Whitfield has some "reasonable" knowledge of Dutch language, with necessity as most of the documentation he deals with is in that language.

Obviously enjoying life, Whitfield went on, "You finish your day's work and like being on holiday. There's always something to look at."

The town of Heerlen, Dutch/German border, can be in yet another country very quickly.

"It's great for travel; many is ten minute journey 25 minutes, and it's about four hours to get there."

Scotsman Brian Scott said that he can save between 40% and 40% more by working in Holland: "Basically I can get the money but there are things as well. I think you have to have a sense of where work abroad."

He's currently on a tour with Philips in Eindhoven, where they are converting a Philips 1400 to an IBM with CMS, DOS and OS/VM.

"The conversion is paid providing us with plenty of overtime, and that can't be bad. We start work at 7.30 and often go on until afternoons evening."

Flat finding can be hard in Holland, but not for Scott who had friends who were living there.

"Most operators spend first few weeks in a hotel, have to look around for accommodation. We now have house in one of the smaller towns. It's fine. I pay £100 and inclusive of gas and electric."

Since he's been over there, Scott has taken up a new sport — clay pigeon shooting. Joined a club here and that's a great sport," he said.

"Over here it's a bit different.

In between the good and bad you get the moderate bar/restaurant sort of place where you can get quality food at a reasonable price. I've been experimenting with some of the more highly-spiced dishes. I like food, anyway."

Burnt all those extra

calories has, however, proved to be rather more difficult than eating them, as he doesn't know anyone with whom he can play squash, his favourite sport.

"They do an awful lot of cycling, and tennis and football are very popular. Actually the Germans make very good use of their leisure time — they know how to relax and enjoy themselves."

"It's part of their attitude to life. When they're at work, they're at work — they start at 7.30 in the morning and adopt a very efficient approach."

"But once they're away from their work it's forgotten. Yes, I'd say they work hard and play hard."

Dutch people are also very friendly and helpful towards the British, as contractors Dave Whitfield and Brian Scott have found out over the past couple of years.

Whitfield, who hails from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is currently on a JCL writing assignment at an installation in the South of Holland.

He said, "It was the money that tempted me out here in the first place, but I've grown to really like the place."

This is my second contract in

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DEC MSV11-B RAM 16 bit memory
DEC MVR11-BA PROM/RAM memory includes 512 byte RAM
DEC MSV11-DD 64Kb RAM including on-board refresh
DEC MXV11-AA Multi-function module, includes 8K byte RAM
DEC MXV11-A2 Bootstrap PROMS

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DEC DLV11-F Serial Interface Unit
DEC DLV11-KA R5 423 to 20mA line converter
DEC DUV11 DA Synchronous Line Interface
DEC D2M11-B Four Line Asynchronous Multiplexer V24

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DEC DCK11-AA Interface Chip Set
DEC KWV11-A Programmable Real-Time Clock

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DEC RIV11-AK 5.2Mb top loading removable cartridge subsystem and controller
DEC RLO1-AK Add on 5.2Mb top loading removable cartridge drive

DEC RXV21-BD Dual drive double density, 1024K-bytes capacity plus DMA LSI-11 interface board

DEC TUS5-BB Dual drive tape cartridge subsystem

DEC P811-AV Disk Top Universal PROM PROGRAMMER
for connection to systems using RT11.
Includes serial interface

ACCESSORIES AND OPTIONS

DEC 811-MF Expander box backplane and power supply
DEC Selection of cables
DEC P700-Power Supply

DEC P700-Card guide assembly
DEC P721-23-A Neutral backplane/card guide assembly

DEC P281-8A Housing assembly for four LSI modules

DEC P281-8B Housing assembly for eight modules

DEC P281-8C Housing assembly for twelve modules

DEC RDP11-AA Backplane

DEC RDP11-AC 12 modules

DEC REV11-A Universal Diagnostic Terminator

DEC REV11-C CRT/Video/Bootstrap Diagnostic Option

SOFTWARE PACKAGES

DEC RT-11 Real Time Operating System, V11.03 processor

QJ13-CQ on DECpack (R10)

QJ13-CX on Floppy Disc (R10)

QJ13-CY on Floppy Disc (R10)

DEC FORTRAN-V11 Optimising standard subset of the ANSI Standard FORTRAN (long integer under RT-11) QJ13-CQ on DECpack (R10)

DEC BASIC-V11 running under RT-11 QJ13-CY on Floppy Disc (R10)

DEC Multi-user BASIC-V11.11 QP21-CQ on DECpack (R10)

DEC R52-11M disk based real-time operating system QJ13-CQ on DECpack (R10)

FIELD SERVICE & MAINTENANCE

Please remove this page and retain it for your future reference

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LA34 ASP DECwriter IV with paper tape £1755

LA34 M/S DECwriter IV as LA34 + options £895

LA34 64K SR DECwriter III 160cps bidirectional £1750

LA34 64K SR DECwriter III 160cps bid

PEOPLE and EVENTS

School-industry project is two-way success

A JOINT project on computers between a school and a manufacturing company has succeeded in helping both the firm and the school.

The boys of Patcham Fawcett School in Sussex made a study of the use of computers in stock control, and of the technological aspects of the use of computers by Kearney and Trecker Marwin, which manufactures

machines tools. The project helped bring computer studies alive for the boys; but it also forced K&T to rethink its DP procedures and helped it improve its DP training techniques.

The collaboration was brought about by Sandra Landy, of the BCS Sussex branch. A BCA seminar on the project was attended by 70 people from Sussex schools and companies, some of which showed strong interest in starting up their own schemes. Now the Bristol branch of the BCS is planning to start the ball rolling in the West.

Peter Chidley has joined Microsystem Services as a product specialist to provide technical support to customers and sales staff. He was previously technical manager with Physio Control (Europe), manufacturers of defibrillators and portable cardiac monitoring equipment.

Frank Bumb, previously president of the data tape division of Bell and Howell, in Pasadena, has been appointed president of Kennedy Company of Monrovia, California. He succeeds Charles Kennedy, the company's founder, who remains as chairman.

Bob Shanksland has become manager for South-East England at Computervision. Previously he was a sales engineer with Ferranti and TDS.

Systems Designers Limited, the UK systems consultancy in which the NBS has a minority interest, has a new managing director. He is Erol Bumb, and he takes over from Philip Swindall who continues as chairman and MD of SDIL, the group holding company.



PUNCHING is getting faster and faster. If you go by the evidence of Unive's Operator of the Year Competition. This year's winner, Lella Evans (above) hit an all-time high of 27,728 key depressions per hour, even better than the performance which won her the title in 1978. Lella works for Manchester computer bureau Greenfield and Dixon, and she was £500.

Michael Edwards has been appointed sales manager for SEMS, UK, the British subsidiary of the French Thomson CSF group. Edwards was previously with Gamma, Digital Equipment, Singer, and IBM, and was general manager for Litton Industries Inc.

John Williams is managing director of Zygal's newly formed subsidiary, Zygal Services. He was previously technical services manager with Telefile Computer Products GmbH.

Pall Mall recruiters

RECRUITMENT consultants Sara Taverner and Marilyn Black have joined forces to set up a London company specialising in the hiring of permanent DP staff.

They both have considerable experience in DP recruitment: Black has been in the business for 10 years, most of the time with John Goldsmith, and Taverner has also worked for Goldsmith, after five years in recruiting in London and New York, with a software house as well as agencies.

Black and Taverner Associates is at 17 Waterloo Place, off Pall Mall.

Trevor Hemmington, terminals sales manager at Terminal Display Systems, has been promoted to divisional manager for colour products.

Alex Smith has changed from Southern division terminal sales manager to sales engineer for the North and Scotland. Alan Studholme, previously with Baric and Redifon, has joined TDS as sales engineer in the West Midlands, and sales office manager Roger Crumpton now covers the Northern Home Counties and London as sales engineer for colour products.



John Gould has joined DRG, new Machines as software house from Beecham's where he was last manager for the products divisions in the central UK development department. Tony Limore has been appointed to a new post of manager of services at DRG. He was formerly program project manager for CIBL Burroughs' application development centre.

Fred Mawitt, ex-Ferranti, has joined Benson Electronics as office administrator and officer with salesmen in the UK. Doyle has been promoted to promotion manager. Alan Atkins, previously with SM UK, Benson with responsibility for plotter accessories and for shipping and distribution management. John Gregory joins as service engineer.

DIARY

JULY 15 Debate, Pascal is not a practical programming language/AGM, ACM, UK chapter, BCS, 13 Mansfield Street, London W1. 6.30.

JULY 17-18 Meeting, IBM Computer Users' Association Local Authorities Group, Shire Hall, Warwick. Details: Mrs Speciale, 01-581 1643.

JULY 21 Solution of linear programming problems with staircase structure, Prof O. B. Madsen, BCS Mathematical Programming Study Group, London School of Economics, London WC2. 6.30.

NOVEMBER 6-7 Minis, micros and terminals conference, BCS/IIS, Manchester.

SEPTEMBER 1-2 Microprocessor workshop, Computer Lab, University of Liverpool.

SEPTEMBER 14-5 Logic and microprocessor design course, Computer Lab, University of Liverpool.

SEPTEMBER 23-24 Micad 80, CAD conference, Micad, Paris.

SEPTEMBER 24 New technologies for information retrieval, BCS Information Retrieval Group, London.

SEPTEMBER 25 Minis, micros and terminals conference, BCS/IIS, Manchester.

DECEMBER 1 "THE BOOKE OF SIR THOMAS MOORE" WAS ENTIRELY BY SHAKESPEARE... ACCORDING TO COMPUTER ANALYST

by Dr

"WHAT, ALL OF IT?"

EVEN BIT!"

GIGI MAN

by Dr

"ACCORDING TO COMPUTER ANALYST"

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MICRO NEWS

HMOS is key to '10 times faster' CPU

USING HMOS II, Motorola hopes to have an 8-bit CPU 10 times the power of the NMOS 6801 with 16 to 32K bytes of ROM, 2K bytes of RAM and multiprotocol serial I/O channels or intelligent parallel channels, by 1985.

The company expects to have the technology operational by 1981 or 82 and will be in a position to sample a 256K dynamic RAM the following year. A time lag of two years is probable between the development of first samples and volume production.

Other products originating with the HMOS II technology are a 64K static RAM, a 128K EPROM and a 256K ROM. These should be appearing over the next two years.

HMOS III is also being thought about; it uses track widths under one micron. Initial samples of 1 mbit dynamic RAM using HMOS III are expected in 1984-85.

In the 32-bit processor race Motorola has not prepared a follow-up to Intel's recent announcement of its future plans (CW, June 19). In fact the company considers that it was the power of the 68000 that encouraged Intel to pre-announce its plans.

According to Motorola, the market has not yet been defined for a 32-bit product and when it is it will be small compared to the 16-bit market. The 68000 has a 32-bit internal architecture.

and can be extended whenever the market needs it.

At present one quarter of the instruction set is unused. It also has an immense peripheral set planned for the next few years (CW, June 19).

Today, Motorola estimates that it has 25% of the world market for 8-bit microprocessors. The total market for microprocessors and peripheral circuits at the moment is worth \$30 million but this will become over \$1,000 million. The company thinks that the market will be dominated by 8-bit devices in both volume and value.

Immediate plans include the sampling of two new memories: a 160 nanosecond access time 16K dynamic RAM and a 16K by 1 bit static RAM, the MCM 2167.

The first product will have a single +5 volt power supply and will be in volume production early in 1981.

The 2167 will be sampled at the same time, in the last quarter of this year, will have a 65 nanoseconds access time, a power dissipation of 700 milliwatts in operation and 100 milliwatts in standby mode and will be in a 20-pin package. Motorola is already sampling a 2K by 8-bit device.

Samples of a 16K electrically erasable PROM will be introduced by the end of the year, with volume production expected next year. Designated the MCM 2816, the floating gate technology device will have a

350 nanosecond access time, a 10 millisecond programming time, a 50 millisecond wash-out time and a lifetime of 10,000 to 100,000 erase cycles.

Motorola considers that, by 1984, EEPROMS will be 17.1% of the programmable memory market, but it does not comment on the situation of the equivalent device, the EAROM which today has 4.7% of the market.

Two-day seminar

A TWO-DAY seminar on "Choosing and using microprocessor development systems," which is being jointly organised by Sira Institute and ERA Technology, is to be held at the London Press Centre, EC4, on October 1 and 2. Further details can be obtained from Sira Institute, South Hill, Chiswick, BR7 6EH.

68000 delays

PROBLEMS with production at Rockwell have caused delays in the development of 68000 samples. As a second source to Motorola, samples were due in the second quarter of this year.

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Anti-trust suit from ex Apple dealer

by Eileen Stain

Pick ops system added to Z8000

A MARRIAGE of the Pick operating system and the Zilog Z8000 16-bit micro is underway at Applied Digital Data Systems, promising to bring the Hauppauge, New York terminal manufacturer into the micro business systems market.

The Pick operating system is the basis of the software on the Microdata Reality system, and has also been adapted for Honeywell's Level 6 minicomputer. This product is marketed in the US and the UK as Ultimac by Universal Computers (Software File, March 27).

Multivision 1 offers a byte processor with timer, plus two minifloppy disc plus a video terminal and printer ports. The Multivision version has an 8-inch Winchester disc carrying four megabytes, from Memorex or Shugart, with model extends memory to 256K bytes and supports terminals, giving 16-bit user.

The new Adds system is due to appear at the end of the year, and Dick Pick himself is tailoring the operating system to the Z8000 for exclusive use by Adds.

It has a data retrieval and report generator language English which it supports and which is claimed to be easy for

FEDERAL help worth \$50 million is to be given to Canada's advanced technology industry during the next years to make it more competitive internationally.

Mitel Semiconductor, Bromont, a subsidiary of Ottawa, is to receive \$10 million to increase production and development of its CMOS devices.

It was opened by ex-President George Ford who called on the congress to "stand up for free trade". It was expected that this would be the opening shot in the battle over trans-border data flow.

While Europe is treating the issue as an item of major concern, it is the flow across the 49th parallel between the US and Canada that is causing the most controversy.

The US favours a free flow of data while Canada is trying to protect its independence and home industry.

In fact speakers were restrained, confining their contributions to technical aspects of telecommunications or to generalisations about the subject rather than presenting specific examples of actual restrictions of data flow which have occurred in practice.

Congress heard speakers say the greatest need during the present decade would be to boost productivity in order to beat inflation. The speakers also pointed to the social responsibilities of the computer services industry and to the fact that new services were still in great demand despite economic pressures.

He also pointed out that in a service business "your customer never knows what he is getting from you until he doesn't" and this is the most important paradox for computer service companies who have to keep

Dr DOUG EYEONS REPORTS FROM SECOND WORLD CSA CONGRESS

computer service business were covered in eight sessions of five concurrent meetings. As the average number of platform speakers at each meeting was three, there were well over 100 contributors to these subjects and it was not possible for one individual delegate to listen to more than a small fraction of the speakers.

This was one criticism of the arrangements, because five parallel meetings did seem too many, with delegates never sure which meeting to opt for and not able to move around comfortably between the rather small rooms which were overcrowded for the more popular topics.

There was at least a second chance to see Alex d'Agapeyeff who spoke on software portability at one session and on application machines at a second. In fact, CAP was very much in evidence with Barney Gibbons chairing the first of these two sessions and chairing the closing plenary session as a member of the Programme Committee for Congress.

Other speakers from the UK included Peter Merrick on productivity; Donald Moore of Peat Marwick Mitchell on multinational management; Alex Jones of Comshare on government policy and PTTs (he heads the specialist committee at both the CSA and ECSA on this subject); Brindley Reynaud of Hoskyns on international marketing in the third world countries; David Gibbons of Marcom on international distribution; Roger Graham of Business Intelligence Services on educational standards; Tom McCafferty of Frazer Williams on managing growth; and John Jarvis of Factors on unit relations.

Held in San Francisco, it attracted over 700 delegates from 20 countries, including 50 from the UK, out of a European contingent of over 200.

Hosted by the American Data Processing Services Organisation, the US equivalent of the Computing Services Association, the three-day event had a transatlantic flavour.

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He also pointed out that in a service business "your customer never knows what he is getting from you until he doesn't" and this is the most important paradox for computer service companies who have to keep

their customers constantly aware of the service they are supplying.

One of the outstanding speakers was futurist Alvin Tofler who talked about "the electronic cottage" and "the third wave" which followed the agricultural revolution and the industrial revolution and would see the abandonment of computing.

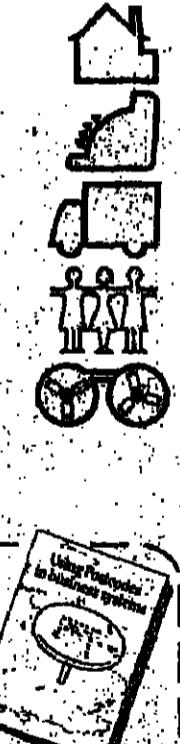
This was a good natured note on which to end. We had taken over the whole of the San Francisco Marine World Safari Park for one evening's entertainment and most present pledged themselves to meeting again at the third congress in Copenhagen in June, 1982.

SPEAKERS at the second World Congress of Computing Service Associations said that the service industry could lead the fight against inflation by converting information technologies into higher productivity.

Director general of the UK's Computing Services Association Dr Doug Eyeons attended the congress and reports on the proceedings.

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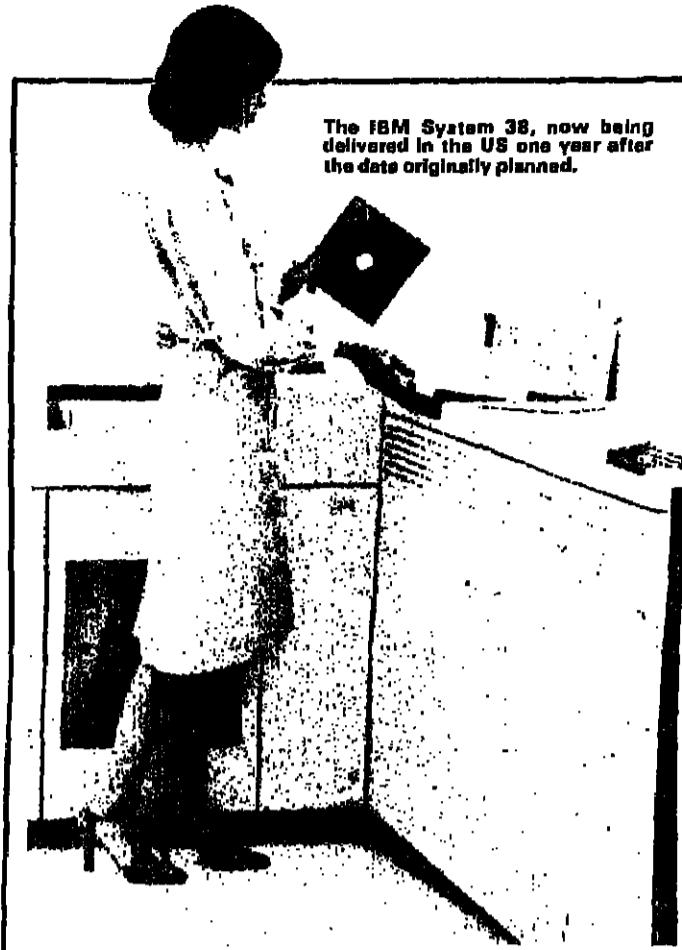
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The IBM System 38, now being delivered in the US one year after the date originally planned.

IBM delay time well spent says System 38 user

"WE'VE had the third release of the System 38 software for about three weeks and it's really quite solid and quite good. It has a few minor quirks in it but only the kind of things you get even in mature software. As for the hardware, it is superb in terms of functionality, reliability and performance, and IBM has made very good use of the year's delay in getting the product out."

So said the first user of the System 38, which IBM started shipping in the US last week, one year after its original planned delivery date.

The user, one of three who have had their System 38s for some time, is the New York branch of United Merchants and Manufacturers, a big textiles, plastics and chemicals company. The DPM manager at the site is

Larry Brenner, who is in process of converting a mass of online and batch RPG II programs from an IBM System 3/13D to RPG III on the System 38.

"We've had our machine for three or four months," he told Computer Weekly. "We have converted a major online application which consisted of more than 100 programs, and we have also done several batch applications using the conversion facilities."

IBM announced a facility for running applications under the online Communications Control Program from System 3 on the System 38 in emulation mode and later withdrew it (CW, January 17).

"We think it was a good thing they withdrew it," commented Brenner. "From what we saw of

it, it was quite slow and not the best way to do it."

Brenner is very pleased with RPG III, and is broadly satisfied with the conversion process.

"We had two people, and were up to two to three programs a day once we got used to it, and there are now several conversion facilities which will lead to conversion utilities and make the job much easier, so one could get up to five or six programs a day."

"One can't really tell where RPG III ends and the other parts of the system software begin, but RPG III plus all the other things on the System 38 make it excellent. But you should view it as a whole system rather than looking at RPG III in isolation."

As well as converting the online application and several batch programs, the company has written an order entry application from scratch, and again the software facilities came in for praise.

"We got a three to four times improvement in programmer productivity on System 38 compared with program development under CCP," said Brenner.

"When we first asked IBM what the improvement in power would be if they told us it was hard to say. But we have to admit that they are right: we find that some applications run in a quarter less time than on the System 3, others only one tenth less time."

"We can't say what the response time is like because we've only got eight terminals on our machine, so it is effectively in-

stantaneous. But before we had access to one at IBM, and we had 40 terminals on it, no response time on that."

The most interesting fact of the System 38 is the new relational database system, United Merchants has an experience of that yet.

"We have to get through conversion first so we have made use of any databases yet, but our new program will make use of it and we are learning as we go along," said Brenner.

United Merchants has seen computer locations in the US one with a big 370 and one with System 38s.

"The delay did cause us problems, because we have set System 38s on order and waiting to get more System 38s as gaps, and that has involved extra conversion work which would not otherwise have been done."

"Our machine is lightly used at present, and is meeting expectations. It will be a good machine for remote working, and IBM has a very nice system for its stage of development. It is a much better system now than it would have been when they had been able to show when they intended, and we have spent the extra time extra."

Two other customers, Data Machinery and Suppliers in Minneapolis and St Paul City in Northfield, Minnesota, have also had System 38s for some time on pre-release. Shipped to other US customers last week.

French to invest in 'bureaucratics'

THE French government intends to pour money into the "office of the future" or "bureaucratics" as the French have chosen to call the burgeoning world of new office technology.

Jean-Claude Pelliolo, who heads the French government agency within the industry ministry that looks after the electronic and computing industries, outlined the government's thinking last week.

He divides the market into four sectors: specialised products, mass-market products, communicating systems for small companies, and integrated systems for industrial and commercial giants.

The latter two have been identified as the most promising and will therefore be allocated the lion's share of government support, which could run into thousands of millions of francs — several hundred million pounds — if the right kinds of projects are put forward. Aid will take the form of development contracts and will embrace all the various existing mechanisms of support.

The government plans to nominate five large companies as standard-bearers for the development of comprehensive integrated systems, laying emphasis on collaboration between companies already in the market.

New products are expected to dominate 60% of the market between now and 1985 and spending on the development of national plans for the industry is likely to be concentrated on two major French groups of firms: products and

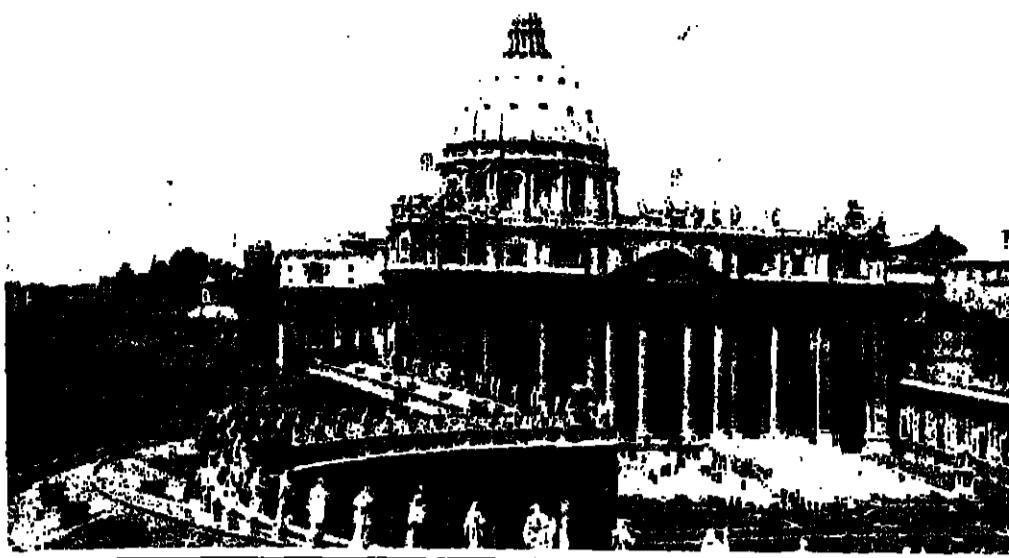
exporting 1,500 million, at best be importing 7,000 million and exporting 8,000 million; the latter case, imports would primarily traditional products like typewriters and copiers.

In recognition of the growing importance of office technology, the French Club de la Presse Informatique, which has members manufacturing kinds of small systems and peripherals, has formed a "bureaucratics committee" whose purpose will be to establish the needs of users in the auto-industry field and to help the products of member firms whom have joined the group within this club.

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Consensus on transborder data flow needs

fact that private business is involved in the parties was a significant step in reducing the tension between different sides.

The old issue of the imbalance of data flows between the developed and non-developed worlds did arise, but not as bitterly as expected. The US delegation was prepared for attacks on the large US share of the DP and telecommunications market, and these did not come.

The director of the Brazilian government's Informatics Secretariat, Joubert de Oliveira Brizida, was among the most blunt in his espousal of the cause of intervention. The advent of

Conflict over cross-border data flow has been simmering for years. North and South and business and government have felt themselves to be enemies, but at the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics conference on data flow there was much more agreement than anyone expected. Our special correspondent reports from Rome.

International data traffic

through "gateways," and impose a tariff policy for information services, for political purposes. From Cuba as well came the blunt assertion, "Cuba is opposed to the free flow of information because this is a risk of becoming intolerably dependent on political and economic interests outside its borders."

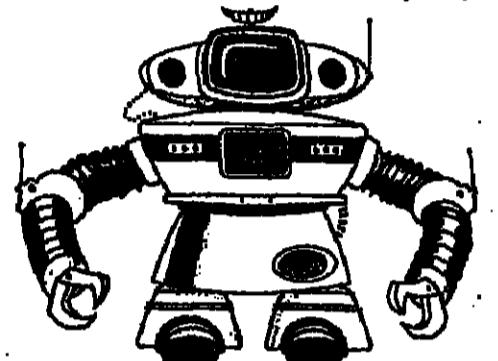
Brazil announced that its government had almost decided that all international data traffic must be channelled through gateways, which would act as "customs houses" for the flow of information. Tariffs could be imposed, and a general check kept on information. In particular, it would be easier to enforce Brazil's rule that data processing work must not be exported if it could be done locally; this was being avoided by some companies (CW, December 14, 1978).

The conference was organised by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, a Unesco offshoot, to follow on from the Torremolinos meeting on informatics policies held two years ago (CW, September 17, 1978). Many delegates at Rome echoed IBM director Fernan Bernasconi's view that "transborder data flow is the lifeblood of international economic relations, and we must try to achieve harmonisation in this field." Worry that conflicting rules in separate countries could lead to ill-conceived interruption produced a broad commitment at Rome that there has to be world-wide co-operation.

The French were in the forefront of moves for international co-operation, insisting that data flow needs to be considered in the broader context of the "informatisation of society." French ambassador to the OECD Christian d'Aumale remarked that there was a serious lack of any efficient means of measuring the volume and strategic importance of data flows.

The three working parties established are to look at data protection and sovereignty, economic and commercial aspects of data flows, and the impact of data flows on national information policies. They are expected to report in 1982. The

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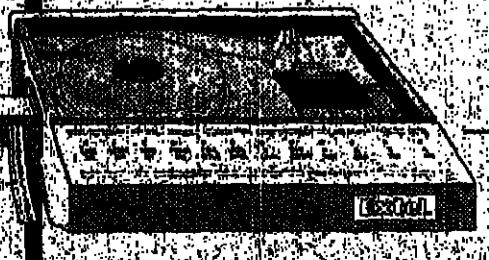
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ADVANCED FILE DESIGN—Part 13

Second design parameter for online systems

IN Part 12 we examined the way in which reliability calculations can influence the design of the file subsystems of an online system. In this part we look at the second design parameter for an online system; that of response, and examine the effect it has on the choice of file organisation.

First, we shall develop a simple queuing model which can be used to calculate the response time for a system processing transactions which arrive at random. Suppose we have an online system where 'n' transactions per second arrive randomly distributed, and that each transaction requires 'd' references to a disc file, the mean access time of which (seek plus search plus data transfer) is 'd' milliseconds.

The general single-server queuing theory formula for the mean response time, given random arrival time and service time distributions, is

$$T = \frac{d}{1-p}$$

where T is the response time, s the mean service time and p the facility utilisation.

In this example the facility utilisation is given by

$$\frac{nd}{1000}$$

and so the response time for each disc reference becomes

$$T = \frac{d}{1-\frac{nd}{1000}} \text{ msecs}$$

The graph in Figure 1 shows a series of curves of response times for different values of disc access times in the case where $d=1$.

It is interesting to note how modest the loading needs to be to bring about a response time of double the service time, 60% in fact, whereas intuitively it would seem reasonable to allow a greater load factor than this.

At very high load factors response times would grow extremely long — as anyone queuing at a supermarket at a

busy period knows. There is a further penalty in that transactions queuing in the system need buffers to store them if terminal keyboard lockouts are to be avoided.

Effect of file organisation and structure

In practice when an online system is being designed, the response time has been specified and the designer has to choose an appropriate file organisation and disc unit to meet this time for the specified transaction volume.

The choice of file organisation will affect the number of references 'd' per transaction. For example if the file to be referenced were an indexed sequential one then d would always be at least two for a single reference to the file, whereas a well organised random file (see earlier parts) would be not much over one.

As we have seen from the formula and graphs the effect of increasing the number of

by Owen Hanson and Norman Revell

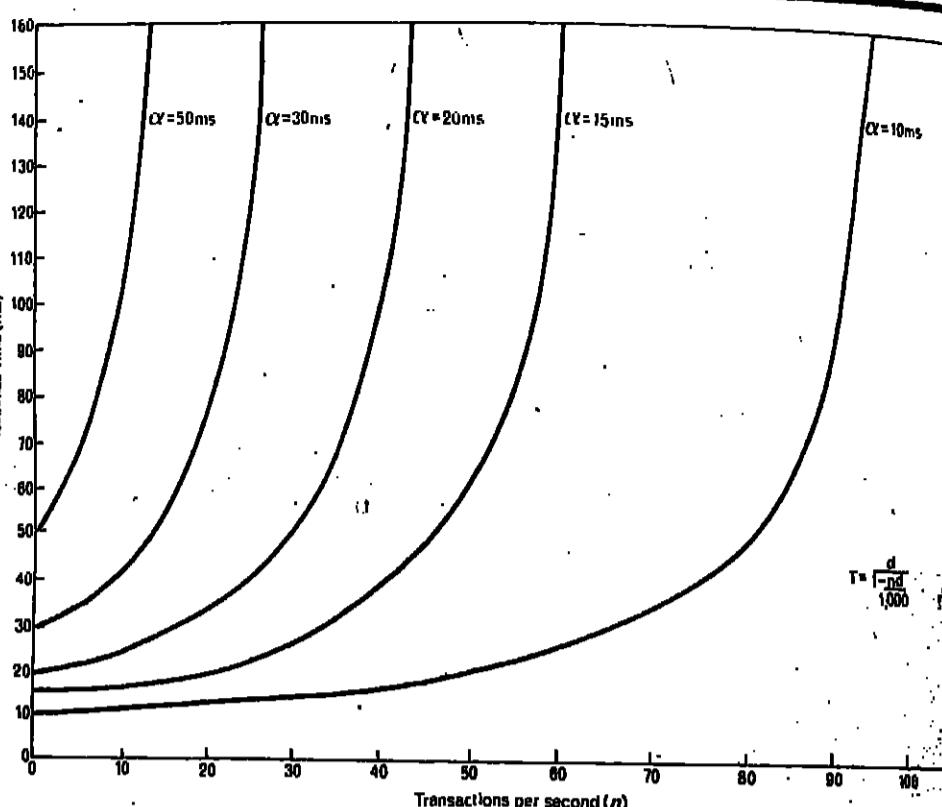


Figure 1. A series of curves of response times for different values of disc access times in the case where $d=1$.

accesses required is not linear. For a 50 millisecond mean access time disc, at five transactions per second the response time for IS would be at least 100ms ($t=2$) for each reference (ie 200ms for the complete transaction) whereas for a well organised random file it could be of the order of 68ms ($t=1$).

In some applications where there is not the need to update master files immediately, transactions are simply stored in serial form in files known as buckets. Here the term refers to a whole file and not a randomising unit or unit of transfer.

This guarantees that only a single access to disc is required to store the transaction for later processing! The factor d depends on the number of files accessed as well as the organisation for each file, and as we have seen any method of minimising this factor can have a major influence on the response time.

For example, small reference files such as those found for product descriptions, discount rates and so on, should be held in main storage wherever possible. If a random file is being used, it is also possible to reduce the disc response factor d , since by using the technique of access frequency loading (see earlier parts) the mean seek time will then be less than that for the whole file.

Many online systems are implemented using standard manufacturer's IS file organisations. In order to save design effort, while this may help to implement a system quickly, and may give an acceptable response when a system first goes live, the response time may become unacceptably long as the volume of transactions increases, and a conversion to random organisation will then be necessary in order to avoid the purchase of additional and/or faster discs.

Nevertheless, the theory provides a good first approximation.

The simple single-server queuing model used here has made certain assumptions about distributions of arrival times and service times; in practice these will amount to approximations since there may be 'bunching' of transactions and the accesses to disc may not be entirely at separate users at any one time.

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COMPANY NEWS

COMMENT

Artificial constraint on management

WHILE welcoming the solution chosen for the disposal of the National Enterprise Board's 50% holding, as we did last week, the necessity for imposing a condition that institutions buying the shares should hold them for two years points up the problems created when the government gets involved with commercial companies.

In the run-up to July 1982, the fact that so many shares will be overhanging the market will almost certainly depress the price of the other 50%, most of which are freely traded, making the company more vulnerable to a hostile bidder than it would otherwise have been.

As we said last week, the circumstances in which Ferranti hit trouble were extraordinary, and at any other time, private financial institutions would have been in a position to resolve Ferranti's transient cash problems. Private institutions would never have been able to exact such onerous terms as the government did in return for their help either: it is doubtful that the company would have had to cede more than about 20% of its equity in return for the aid needed.

The last Tory government imposed similarly artificial terms on the loan to assist with the development of the 2800 series. Until 1984, ICL has either to keep its profits below 7½% of turnover or make repayments on the loan. Clearly the company could be compelled to pay back any money it does not absolutely have to, and the computer business is such that the future research and development is normally exceptionally good, so any potentially artificial constraint is irrelevant to this.

Nevertheless, it is an artificial constraint deflecting management away from making judgements on pure commercial grounds. Wherever possible, government aid to industry should either be loaned on straight commercial terms, or, where it is regarded as furthering some national interest, given without strings.

Ireland attracts industry

IRELAND'S exceptional success in attracting computer and electronic companies to manufacture there continued unabated in 1979, and the country's Industrial Development Authority says that the arrival of Documentation, Data Terminal Systems, Wang and Varian will lead over 7,000 new jobs for the Republic.

The performance of Ireland's manufacturing industry in 1979 relative to the EEC as a whole is strikingly good: output up 6.8% (all EEC 3%), exports up 12% (EEC 8%) and jobs up 3.7%, whereas they fell in the EEC as a whole by 1.1%.

NatSemi profits

NET profits for this financial year are reported by National Semiconductor to have increased 52.8% from \$34.3 million last year to \$52.3 million. Turnover for the same period has increased by 36.2% from \$719.7 million to \$980.4 million.

Microelectronics rates high at GEC

WITH pre-tax profit up 9.7% at £415 million on sales up 20% at £3,006 million, and its cash mountain scarcely diminished by the purchase of A. B. Dick and Avery's, GEC Marches relentlessly on.

The cash mountain now stands at £598 million, and despite the divorce from Fairchild, managing director Sir Arnold Weinstock said last week that some of the money would be going into microelectronics.

He explained that the decision to go into the venture with Fairchild was marginal, but seemed a good idea at the time.

Now the company has other ideas for developing and manufacturing the specialised circuits that it will need.

He also said that GEC was studying closely the government's proposal for changes in

Computers only one of St Gobain's interests

THE name St-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson will be turning up with increasing frequency in the computer Press, since the company is in the process of acquiring a controlling 51% stake in Compagnie des Machines Bull, which in turn holds 53% of CII-Honeywell Bull. St-Gobain is also in process of acquiring a 20% stake in Olivetti (CW, July 3) which will pass to Machines Bull.

But what is St-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson? Usually described as an industrial conglomerate, in British terms it could be thought of as a combination of Pilkington, Rugby Portland Cement and Wimpey. That is actually just the St-Gobain part. Pont-à-Mousson was primarily a steel pipe maker, and the two com-

panies merged in 1979.

It is a £3,500 million comp-

any

which makes it rather less than GEC (£3,000 million per year), and a little smaller than Siemens. It has 18,000 employees, and today its principal interests apart from computer and semiconductors activities just acquired are glass-fibre, float glass, pottery and crockery, building construction, cement, recycling, refining, recycling, papermaking and paper.

The new president is Mr Fauvoux, 53, group head appointed by his predecessor, Mr Martin, who retired at the beginning of the month. Fauvoux had a liberal academic career both France and Germany before joining Pont-à-Mousson in 1981, and also holds a third degree.

Expansion slows

DG growth

STILL hampered by the costs of a substantial expansion of its maintenance and service network in the US, profit growth at Data General remains slow. For the company's third quarter, the 12 weeks to June 7, Data General has reported pre-tax profit up 7.9% at \$25.2 million on turnover up 31% at \$156 million.

CW SHARES TABLE

		London Stock Exchange		Paris		New York Stock Exchange	
Price	Date	High	Low	Price	Date	High	Low
1980				1980			
410	220	A Corp Tech (Pty)	410	5	1920	2200	2100
427	210	Bell & Howell (Pty)	427	11	2050	2150	2000
437	43	Chloride (Pty)	437	5	2050	2150	2000
450	42	Code 1011 (Pty)	450	5	2050	2150	2000
450	92	Compaq (Pty)	450	4	2050	2150	2000
457	407	Ferranti (Pty)	457	2	2050	2150	2000
462	422	Hewlett Packard (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	92	Kodak (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	122	Motorola (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	125	Philips (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	126	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	127	Schlumberger (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	128	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	129	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	130	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	131	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
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462	156	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	157	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	158	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
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462	179	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
462	180	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
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462	182	Siemens (Pty)	462	10	2050	2150	2000
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Contact
Xenia White



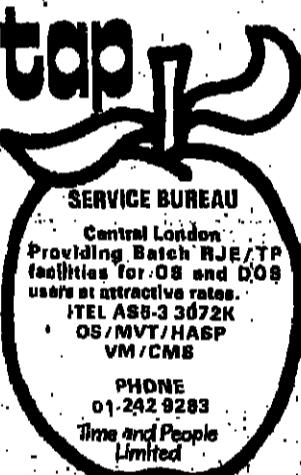
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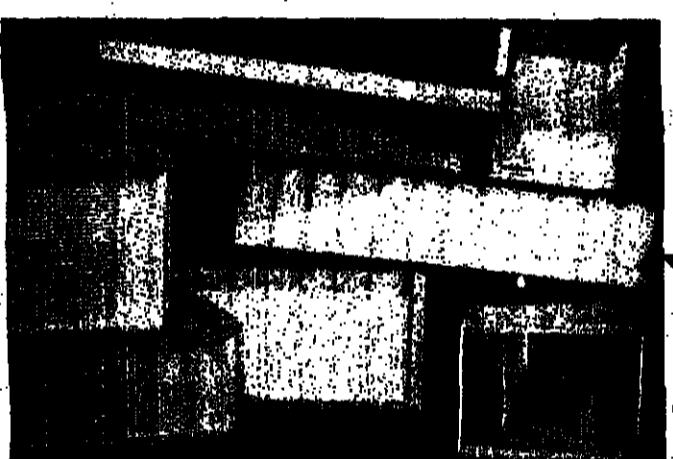
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Texas bid to cut software costs

To overcome the burden of rising costs of software and programming for microcomputers, Texas Instruments is following a similar path to that taken by Intel (CW, June 10) and developing firm.

Second in the group, a file manager, is already available. It is device-independent requiring only minor modifications to enable it to run with either a floppy disc controller, or a bubble memory controller.

Both Intel and TI moves to develop their own firmware modules threaten to lock users into the respective company's software, as users of IBM's large systems are locked into IBM software.

The first device is a Realtime Executive which is the key element in the group, designed to provide a software equivalent to a

system's hardware bus. TI plans to make it possible to connect other modules in the Component Software group to this bus.

Next addition to the range, a data communications interface, should be available later this year. TI hopes to produce about 40 to 50 Software Components over the next five years, but initially some will be loaded on floppy discs rather than in chip form.

Both Intel and TI moves to de-

velop their own

firmware

modules threaten to lock users

into the respective company's software, as users of IBM's large systems are locked into IBM software.

Telecomm users 'have little influence'

USERS have little chance of influencing British Telecom policy, because the bodies which present their views are amateurish and ineffective. This is the opinion of the Telecommunications Users' Association put forward in a report to Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph.

Improved means of control will still be necessary after the government's proposed relaxation of the telecommunications monopoly, in the association's view, because British Telecom will still be a monopoly in the

terms of the Fair Trading Act by its size alone as well as because it will almost certainly have to retain the monopoly of the network itself.

The 25 page report says that even the Post Office Users' National Council is unable to affect British Telecom's long term strategies.

British Telecom says that the forthcoming legislation on telecommunications administration should require British Telecom's targets and results to be published in a full and consistent way, the report says, and should aim to set up user

representation which is inexpensive, professional and has specified powers.

The council says that, as a result of its report to the DoI in December, it has begun regular consultations on long term pricing strategy with senior management at British Telecom.

The service is sponsored by the Department of Industry and run by the Production Engineering Research Association. It is being directed by Professor Wilfred Heginbotham, who has been involved with robots and robotic machines for 20 years.

Pera, such as the automotives section.

Should the results of the initial assessment suggest that a robot would be useful, the Pera specialist will then prepare terms of reference covering the further investigation necessary.

Under the terms of the government funding, the client is entitled to a subsidy covering the cost of the first 15 man days of further effort.

According to Gordon Wakefield, the mechanical engineer assigned to the project, the questions people ask can't be basically boiled down to 'will the robot handle the part and will it do it in a time which is competitive?

It is at this stage that the demonstration area will come in useful; clients can see for themselves what is possible and what is not.

However it is impractical to justify on direct economic grounds the spending of £25,000 to £35,000 to replace half a man, which is what it means very often.

Robots range in price from £15,000 to £45,000.

Practically all robots are made abroad — the only UK manufacturer is Douglas Hall. This means that "we are buying them in from high labour cost countries to work in a low labour cost economy," which, he says, is all wrong; it should be the other way round.

This effect of this is to make the UK comparatively backward in robot usage. There are about 200 robots in the UK, of which about 150 are working, the rest being used for demonstrations and research. This compares with totals of 4,000 in Japan, 3,000 in the US, 700 in West Germany and about 450 in Italy.

The government grant will be used by Pera partly to acquire equipment, partly to develop display systems and partly to provide advice to industry.

Four specialist staff — a manager, an electronics designer, a mechanical designer and a project engineer — have been recruited from the Nottingham University Wolfson Group to support the service.

The service will also be supported by a robot demonstration area which will enable industry executives to assess the capability of various robots.

Pera hopes to acquire robots from a number of different manufacturers and negotiations are taking place; it has already obtained two manufactured by the Swedish firm Asea, the IRB-6 and IRB-80, and two from Hall's Rama and a Little Giant.

The Robot Advisory Service started operation in January. Any company, which feels that robots could be useful to them, can take advantage of the service; on contacting Pera, it will be assigned a free day's visit by one of the specialists to examine the situation.

A questionnaire has been formulated by Pera to ensure that the day's visit is productive — it is given to the client beforehand. It asks questions such as 'the reason for requiring a robot, the cost justification, the nature of the job in mind, and so on.'

Potential applications discussed so far have nonetheless covered a very wide field. These include welding joints used in artificial hips, picking lettuce producing industrial and surgical gloves and making furniture as well as more mundane tasks such as machine operations, casting, forging and pressing.

To add further to the confusion, optical audio mini-discs are expected on the market soon to provide "super hi-fi" digital sound recordings.

Several manufacturers are understood to be interested in the digital or professional mar-

Robots take over in the motor industry

by
Nick Enticknap

He founded and ran the Wolfson Industrial Automation Group at Nottingham University before moving to Pera's headquarters at nearby Melton Mowbray, as director general.

The main reason for using a robot is to save on labour costs.

This, says Professor Heginbotham, is less compelling in the UK than elsewhere because of the comparatively low cost of labour.

It can be difficult to justify on direct economic grounds the spending of £25,000 to £35,000 to replace half a man, which is what it means very often.

Robots range in price from £15,000 to £45,000.

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This means that "we are buying them in from high labour cost countries to work in a low labour cost economy," which, he says, is all wrong; it should be the other way round.

This is a continuation of work started off by Professor Heginbotham and his team at Nottingham University, based on the Somme system developed by M. C. Bonney of the university's production engineering department. In fact at present Pera is still using the Nottingham facility.

The association plans to have a similar facility at Melton Mowbray eventually, based on Prime 400 mini and using an Imac refresh graphics display.

The graphics system is equipped with a database specifying the performance characteristics of each type of proprietary robot known to Pera. It permits users to construct an environment consisting of pallets, conveyor belts and other production engineering components, and to see how particular robots perform in it.

The system permits the display of both linear movement and rotation, and as well as showing whether a robot is capable of performing the defined task, it also calculates the time taken.

Pera has, at present, two and are available to understand implementation, or to play a further part that the customer might desire, including timing costs.

The Robot Advisory Service has received very enthusiastic response, says Professor Heginbotham. After the first three months about 80 visits had been made, and there was a backlog of 70 inquiries awaiting action.

Applications are restricted to the state of the art. Robots are programmed to perform specific tasks, and can be programmed as required, but generally are not capable of responding to changes in their environment in any more flexible way than either doing or not doing.

Potential applications dis-

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Several manufacturers are understood to be interested in the digital or professional mar-

The videodisc and the electronic office of the future

ket including MCA, the Digital Recording Corp., Philips, Toshiba and IBM. DRAW discs can be expected on the market in a year or so.

In the Philips system, each disc (near circle) or track of information is divided into 128 sectors, each of which can be addressed. The laser head is mounted on a radial arm and moved by a small servomotor. Positioning is done by counting the number of tracks passing the head rather than by absolute positioning. Average access time is 250 msecs.

These devices could make the electronic filing cabinet a reality within three years and significantly accelerate the trend towards the integrated electronic office.

The videodisc heralds a major step in storage technology. It permits information to be stored and quickly retrieved more cheaply than ever before. The storage capacity of digital products already in the pipeline is impressive: a single disc can store approximately 10 billion bits of information. In computer parlance this is 1,000 megabytes of online data storage.

For a text processing system it is approximately 100,000 A4 pages — equivalent to the output of a three-girl typing pool for over three years. Little is yet known about the prices for the digital systems.

One analyst is already forecasting that 25%-30% of homes will have videodisc players for TV or music by 1990. Others argue that in monetary

terms the professional digital market will be bigger than the domestic one. Either way, videodisc systems will be one of the major growth markets of the 1980s.

Not surprisingly, there are some 40 manufacturers developing videodisc equipment.

They are a mixture of TV set makers (spurred on by sluggish sales of colour TVs), film and television network companies (wishing to sell old movies and programmes) and computer and office systems suppliers.

Fingers have already been burnt and a complex distribution structure is emerging which involves many joint ventures and cross licensing agreements.

Notable among the more active of the contenders are MCA, IBM and RCA in the US, Philips in Europe and JVC and Sony in Japan.

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Why a secret computer room is permanently empty

by
Nicholas
Enticknap

SOMEWHERE in the North-West (I am not at liberty to disclose precisely where) there is a computer room with a difference. Though fully equipped with air-conditioning equipment, burglar alarms, fire detection systems and the necessary wiring for telecommunications work, it lacks the one thing you would think a computer room would always have, to wit: a computer.

Furthermore, it is the earnest wish of the people who own it that it never will, and that it will carry on in its present silent and deserted state in perpetuity. This somewhat surrealistic state of

affairs represents sound commonsense and practical planning; it is the solution for five large organisations to the considerable problem of how to cope with disaster.

Increasingly today computer systems lie at the heart of a company's operations, to the extent that it would be impossible to run the business without them. This could mean that a disaster such as a fire or an explosion could well leave the company in ruins.

The Fire Protection Association has calculated that, of the fires that have happened in computer rooms in this country,

95% were started accidentally. Insurance is of course a partial protection, but it does not cover the costs of taking emergency measures, nor of the more or less incalculable consequential losses that follow.

In a real sense the organisation of the standby facility can be seen therefore as a substitute for insurance, small outlay to ward off the possibility of the company being damaged beyond repair.

Computer manufacturers are well aware of this danger and will in most cases supply replacement systems more or less immediately. That, however,

is not a lot of help if you've got nowhere to put the kit. And for modern complex computer systems supporting communications networks, any old spare office will not do.

There are commercial organisations marketing standby facilities, but for a variety of reasons they may not be suitable, if only for the simple one, which applied in this case, of geographical location.

So the five organisations involved (again, for security reasons, I cannot reveal their identity) decided to take the unique step of organising such a facility themselves. As you would ex-

pect, the first step was a feasibility study; this was funded half by the users and half by the National Computing Centre, which will be publishing the results shortly.

Deciding to organise a standby facility is one thing; actually doing it another, as the study showed. A whole range of decision had to be thought through, and a vast number of minutiae attended to, before the goal was reached.

With the best will in the world, the DPM is not going to be able to make all the necessary decisions on the spot; there will simply be too many of them and the pressure on him will be too great. And apart from that, he will be needed to liaise with other executives about the measures being taken. He may also have other corporate responsibilities which have to be attended to.

Two things therefore became clear. First, as much planning as possible should be done before the event; each member of the scheme accordingly prepared a detailed contingency plan.

Secondly, some third party would be required to run the facility, and put these plans into practice when necessary. This changed the concept from a standby facility into a standby service.

The next problem was the organisation of the scheme. Various arrangements were considered, and it was finally decided that the five bodies set up a separate company limited by guarantees. In this arrangement, each participating member appoints a director to the board, and takes out a comprehensive subscription agreement specifying the rights, privileges and obligations of membership.

The big advantage of such a scheme is that the participating organisations are directly involved in decision-making, and so have control over the level and cost of the service. The newly formed company, called Crinder Ltd, was formally constituted last November.

Below the policy level, the management of the facilities has been contracted out to consultancy Master Resources Ltd (MRL) of Wimlawn. The MRL executive is Ray Ellison, who was until recently the National Computing Centre's best-known security consultant.

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The modifications have now been completed and the system ready for use when needed. Hopefully it never will be, but the balloon goes up, Ray Ellison will go to his filing cabinet for the contingency plan of his affiliated organisation and proceed to put it immediately into effect.

The whole scheme has worked out remarkably economically for its intended purpose. They have all paid a minimum of £3,200, which covers the cost of drawing up the contingency plan, and are charged a fee of £5,200, to pay for running of the centre. The room will be used at a nominal charge, and the members concerned will cover all the costs of running for the duration.

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Enticknap also reports the planning, finding and fitting out of the instal-

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(+ Review in 6 months) A major International bank has openings for graduates with at least 18 months' commercial programming experience to gain rapid career uplift among experienced professionals.

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circa £7,000 p.a. A major U.S. Bank requires staff with at least 18 months' PL/1 experience under DOS/VS, to help with the development of an advanced banking system. Here is an opportunity for you to consolidate your experience and acquire knowledge of Jackson structured programming techniques.

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RECRUITMENT

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Total Number
of Identified
Vacancies

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GREATER MANCHESTER

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1613) 12+ months commercial ..	8000 8
(DR/1614) 2+ yrs manufacturing ..	7000 5
(DR/1615) 3+ years financial ..	7500 4
(DR/1616) 4+ years (seniors) ..	8000 2

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1617) 12+ months COBOL ..	5500 4
(DR/1618) 2+ years COBOL ..	6500 5
(DR/1619) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 4
(DR/1620) 4+ yrs (seniors) COBOL ..	7500 3

Contact Cathy Scott

MERSEYSIDE

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1621) 12+ months commercial ..	6000 6
(DR/1622) 2+ yrs financial ..	6500 4
(DR/1623) 3+ years production ..	7000 5
(DR/1624) 4+ years (seniors) ..	7500 4

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1625) 12+ months COBOL ..	5500 7
(DR/1626) 2+ years COBOL ..	6500 5
(DR/1627) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 4
(DR/1628) 4+ yrs (seniors) COBOL ..	7500 3

Contact Cathy Scott

CHESHIRE

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1629) 12+ months commercial ..	6250 4
(DR/1630) 18+ months financial ..	6500 4
(DR/1631) 2+ yrs production ..	7000 5
(DR/1632) 3+ years commercial ..	7500 4

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1633) 12+ months COBOL ..	5500 5
(DR/1634) 18+ months COBOL ..	6250 5
(DR/1635) 2+ years COBOL ..	6700 5
(DR/1636) 3+ years COBOL ..	7200 5

Contact Cathy Scott

YORKSHIRE

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1643) 12+ months financial ..	6500 8
(DR/1644) 18+ months retail ..	6800 8
(DR/1645) 2+ yrs stock control ..	7250 12
(DR/1646) 3+ years commercial ..	7250 6

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1649) 12+ months COBOL ..	6000 8
(DR/1650) 2+ years COBOL ..	6400 8
(DR/1651) 3+ years COBOL ..	6800 8
(DR/1652) 4+ yrs (seniors) COBOL ..	7200 8

Contact Cathy Scott

WEST MIDLANDS

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1657) 12+ months commercial ..	6200 6
(DR/1658) 2+ yrs manufacturing ..	6700 4
(DR/1659) 3+ years financial ..	7200 5
(DR/1660) 4+ years (seniors) ..	8250 3

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1661) 18+ months COBOL ..	5250 14
(DR/1662) 2+ years IBM ASSEMBLER ..	6300 12
(DR/1663) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 12
(DR/1664) 4+ yrs (seniors) COBOL ..	7800 4

Contact Susan Stuart

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1673) 12+ months financial ..	6500 8
(DR/1674) 18+ months COBOL ..	6000 7
(DR/1675) 3+ years COBOL ..	6800 7
(DR/1676) 4+ years (seniors) COBOL ..	7250 6

WILTSHIRE

PROGRAMMERS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1685) 12+ months COBOL ..	5250 14
(DR/1686) 2+ years COBOL ..	6300 12
(DR/1687) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 12
(DR/1688) 4+ yrs (seniors) COBOL ..	7800 4

Contact Susan Stuart

EAST MIDLANDS

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1689) 12+ months financial ..	6500 2
(DR/1690) 18+ months PL/I ..	6250 2
(DR/1691) 2+ yrs COBOL ..	6500 3
(DR/1692) 3+ years systems programmers IBM ..	7000 2

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1693) 12+ months COBOL ..	5500 2
(DR/1694) 18+ months IBM ASSEMBLER ..	6250 2
(DR/1695) 2+ years COBOL ..	6500 2
(DR/1696) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 2

Contact Roy Drury

HUMBERSIDE

ANALYSTS	No. of vacancies
(DR/1697) 18+ months financial ..	6300 3
(DR/1698) 2+ yrs COBOL ..	6800 3
(DR/1699) 3+ years manufacturing ..	7250 2
(DR/1700) 4+ yrs (seniors) ..	7750 2

PROGRAMMERS

(DR/1701) 12+ months COBOL ..	5250 3
(DR/1702) 18+ months IBM ..	6250 2
(DR/1703) 2+ years COBOL ..	6500 2
(DR/1704) 3+ years COBOL ..	7000 2

Contact Roy Drury

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DATA RESOURCES AGENCY, P.O. BOX 63, 8th FLOOR,
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TELEPHONE HARROGATE 55311

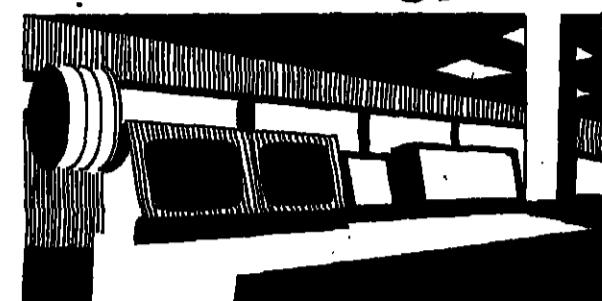
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This post required from 1st September 1980. Further details and application forms (returnable 10 days from date of advert) are obtainable from:

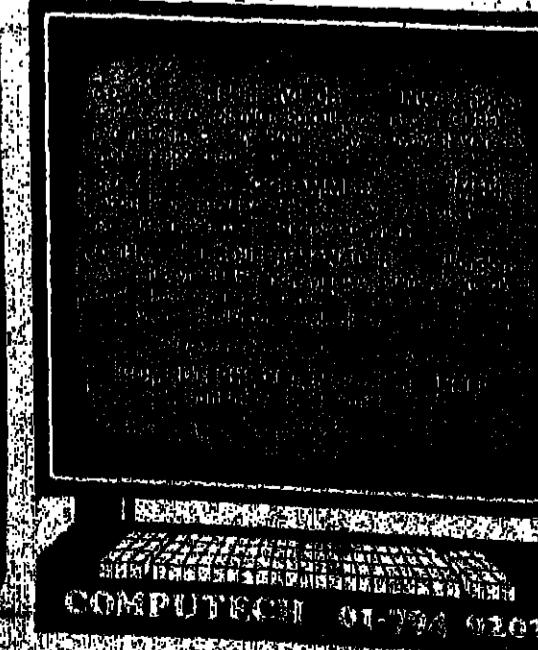
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(1942)

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Graphics is growing at a faster rate than the rest of the computer industry and as it can enhance the production processes in industry, is looked upon as a serious investment. As such, in an uncertain economic climate, selling a product that people will use to increase efficiency in their production areas must make sense.

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Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.
If you prefer please write to me at my Birmingham office with brief details.

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1. All dealings are treated in absolute confidence
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Applications are invited from experienced RPG2 programmers (or people with COBOL who are willing to retrain) for positions in our client's new DP department, involving the development of several on-line commercial systems on IBM System 34 hardware. Successful applicants will work in an extremely friendly atmosphere and modern office environment, with a company who have a proven record of success and growth in the insurance industry.

Other benefits in the employment include NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME, FREE LIFE ASSURANCE, SUBSIDISED LUNCHES and a GENEROUS RELOCATION PACKAGE.

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SACR Specialist Computer Recruitment Ltd

V1000

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SCR have been retained to identify two very rare people. Rare because they will not only have a production engineering background and a good understanding of computerised numerical control, but will be knowledgeable in business systems including sales order processing, stock control, bill of materials and financial applications.

We turnover £2 million so we are not over-sized but personal. Apart from a healthy profit ratio we have the security of being a division of a £300 million per annum International Company.

Founded four years ago, we are dedicated to supplying fully supported turnkey systems to the manufacturing industry, where apart from being able to improve their information systems (a lot of Companies can do that), we have the ability to dramatically enhance their tooling design operation by applying G.N.C., thus positively effecting the origin of a Company's profitability; the products they manufacture and ultimately sell.

Based in a Manor House, with 4½ acres of ground and offering outstanding staff facilities, we are looking for two Sales Engineers to cover the South East, Midlands and Northern areas. Consideration will be given to candidates living in most parts of the Country.

We feel this is a rare opportunity for someone to join a young and dynamic Company where creativity and job satisfaction are but two of the benefits waiting for the right applicants.

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SACR Computing
Specialist Computer Recruitment Ltd

**Staffordshire County Council
Highways Department**
**COMPUTER SYSTEMS
ANALYST/PROGRAMMER**
for Technical Systems
Post No. 22-01-150 Computer Section

£8,268 - £7,077 per annum

Commencing salary according to age and experience. Applications are invited from suitable persons having appropriate qualification and practical experience of FORTRAN - additional experience in PL/I, BASIC and/or Assembler and knowledge of highways engineering would be an advantage. The successful applicant will work on technical systems using the County Council IBM 370/148 computer working under VM/CMS, also diagnosing systems, writing and documenting programmes which form a vital part of the work in addition to giving day-to-day assistance to end users. Two V.D.U. terminals are currently available for programme development and running "live jobs". Other equipment in use comprises a Calcomp digital plotter and programmable calculator. A further two V.D.U.s will be installed during 1980. Closing date: 4th August, 1980.

This post is open to men and women.

Removal expenses, lodging allowances and car user allowances may be granted in approved cases.

Application forms may be obtained from the County Surveyor, Tipton Street, Stafford ST1 2LP.

County Treasurer's Department

**Systems Analyst/
Programmer**

Salary: £8,268 - £7,077

With systems and COBOL experience to join a Project Team. Applicants should preferably have experience in COBOL and/or PL/I, and be able to demonstrate the skills of an experienced programmer. We have a Honeywell 36710 using COBOL and IBM 370/148 and are expanding communication facilities and developing the database (IDS 11). The post offers variety and challenge, with pleasant working conditions and facilities.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

Further details can be obtained from Mr. H. Read, Head of Computer Division, telephone 01-522 2222.

Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Trusthouse Forte Group, 7 Hanover Square, London W1P 8AF. Tel: 01-439 9311.

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The post will be based in West London, but there will be a need to travel and for this purpose a company car is provided.

We offer a good salary, large company benefits and excellent prospects.

Please apply, giving details of qualifications, experience, age and current salary, to: Colin Fox, Group Personnel Manager, Trusthouse Forte Limited, 7 Hanover Square, London W1P 8AF.

THF

TRUSTHOUSE FORTÉ
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PROGRAMMERS
London IBM Cobol/PL1/Mark IV

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UCA

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SE England £6,000-£9,500

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PL/1 Vacancies

London & Home Counties £5,500 to £11,000

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c. £20,000 package Tax free + car + accom.

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Applicants should have at least five years experience on Digital equipment together with a proven sales record, preferably in technical, government or industrial markets. Management abilities (or potential) could assist in the Company's development. A knowledge of Arabic would obviously be an advantage.

Contact: Jim Baker

Project Manager

Norway

c. £15,000+ free accommodation plus car

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The successful candidate, who will be taking charge of a communications development project, should have ten years experience using micro, real-time and communications software techniques.

Ability to manage a large technical team and co-ordinate the various functions of a sophisticated project.

Contact: Brian Postles

Systems Analysts

City

£10,000

We are recruiting for one of the leading international banking organisations, who are developing systems for a network of branches, to offer commercial and consumer finance.

In order to be considered for these positions at least 4 years experience in programming, with some design and maintenance using COBOL or BAL, plus exposure to a multi-programming environment, is desirable.

Excellent career prospects will be offered to the successful candidates plus all benefits usually associated with a financial organisation.

Contact: Janet Chilvers

Systems Advisers/Sales Support

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Contact: Margaret Stevens

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Contact: Brian Postles

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Since there are several opportunities, staff with more than one years experience would be considered as would juniors.

Contact: Jim Baker

Basic + Programmers

Middlesex

£7,000

Our client, a major Market Research organisation, are in the process of updating to IBM 4381 and PDP 11/70's. The company is involved in substantial systems development work, and need experienced people who are able to contribute immediately.

Eighteen months experience in commercial programming in Basic + preferably in a PDP 11 or

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HODGE RECRUITMENT Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT (01) 828 9040

4

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3. Very good earnings, in the £6,000 to £10,000 bracket to start, according to experience.
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We are recruiting on behalf of clients, a large West End installation. This opportunity will interest programmers with at least 2 years practical programming experience, including COBOL. Team leadership ability is required at the upper end of the salary range.

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UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich

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LECTURER IN COMPUTING STUDIES

In the School of Computing Studies and Accountancy. Preference will be given to candidates having appropriate experience and research interests in the broad area of data processing, systems analysis and information systems. However, applicants with interests in any area of non-computer subjects will also be considered. The appointment will commence on 1 October 1980 or as soon as possible thereafter. The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale, currently £6062 to £10,484 (including plus USU benefits). Applications (enclosed copy) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Secretary, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 88161 ext 2128) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 18th July 1980. No forms of application will be accepted. Enquiries relating to the post should be directed to the Head of the School of Computing Studies. The closing date for applications is 18th July 1980. The closing date for applications is 18th July 1980.

UMIST ANALYST/ PROGRAMMER

REF: ME/120/BC. An Engineering Analyst/Programmer is required to support the design and development of the Manufacturing and Assembly Unit of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The work will include systems analysis, programming and documentation of software for a variety of applications in the development field of Computer Aided Design and manufacture. The post involves the design of software from micro-computers and the SRC Interactive Computing System, in addition to the CDC 7600 at the UMREC. An engineering background will be an advantage, but experience in a related discipline is essential. Good communication and the ability to establish documentation disciplines and standards is essential. Fortran is currently the major language in use but knowledge of BASIC and/or assembly language would be an asset.

Salary will be on the scale £6062-£7080 per annum.

For application forms and further particulars, quoting the above reference, should be addressed to the Manager, Room 84, UMIST, PO Box 43, Manchester M60 1QD. The closing date is the 20th July 1980.

(1803)

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ASSISTANT COMPUTER OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Computer Officer in the User Services Group at the Computing Centre primarily to assist in providing an Advisory Service to the University community, interpretation of faculty computing needs, which includes a remote job entry system. Knowledge of Fortran and Basic is desirable, a degree qualification is not essential. This is a part-time position, initially for a maximum of 10 hours per week, with the salary range £4404-£5203 under staff, subject to confirmation as soon as possible.

Successful applicants will be invited to interview.

For application forms and further details, quoting the reference number, please apply to the Personnel Officer, University of Cardiff, Cardiff CF1 3XF. Closing date 20th July 1980.

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Contact: PAUL GENEVA

Dept. of Maths, University of Southampton, SO17 1BJ.

Telephone: 0703 554 1007 or 1008.

Fax: 0703 554 1007.

Telex: 837 1007.

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